Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Scheack, arrived here yesterday. She left New Orleans 5th, and Havana 49 A. M. of the 13th.

here yesterday. She left New Orleans 5th, and Havana at 9 A. M. of the 13th.

The Philadelphia experienced very heavy weather in the Gulf of Mexico, accompanied with very heavy sea. On the night of the 9th, whilst lying off the Moro Castle, the sustained severe damage to her rudder head, and it was not till after much difficulty and losing part of her cargo that she reached the harbor of Havana; whence, after having repaired, she sailed again for this port at 9 A. M. of the 13th inst.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

The steamship Falcon had not arrived at Havana when the Philadelphia sailed.

he Philadelphia sailed.

Our Havana Correspondence.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Jan. 8, 1855.

Grand Religious Celebration Amongst the Negro Population—A Moral Deduced from it for the Benefit of the Abolitionists—The State Prisoners—Suspected Plot for Meir Release—Improvement in the Judicial Departmente—Imports and Exports of 1854—New Line of Spanish Ocean Mail and Transport Steamers—Discouraging News from Madrid—The Sugar Crop, &c.

The most remarkable celebration, as well as the most the advantion of the "Holy Kings")—"Kings.

ecent, was the adoration of the "Holy Kings"—"Kings ay," on the 6th inst., when we gave, as usual, possession of the shrines, the "plazas" and the streets to our co-ored brethren. The shades and the spirits of Africa were invoked, and seemed to spring into life in our midsttilling the air with demon screams—while devils them-selves danced to their music on the earth below. "Bedham let loose?' would be paradise in comparison with our one day of suffering. The processions of the various tribes and their cliques, to conform to the improvements of civilization were threading the public avenues from the early morning until sundown, and even the scattered dimes did not purchase exemption from annoyance rank and the most exalted dignity were the first to were scattered among the sable crowds. An Euglish gentleman riding with me, after much surprise at the variety and richness of many of the dress s worn by the females, asked me—" Are these slaves?" I replied "Yes, semales, asked me—" Are these slaves?" Ireplied "Yes, and many of them not long resident among the fair children of civilization." He replied—" I am surprised at all I have seen in Cuba, and have been forced against my will to the conviction that, as a laboring class, they are far better off than our own." It is well for you good folks—who love charity in these bitter cold days—where families perish for want of bread and fire, to bear in mind that in Cuba the occurrence of a case of starvation from destitution is unknown, so ample is the provision to reach every want of the many poor, both through public and private sources. Such proceedings as took place here on the 6th, would, in any rorthern city of the United States, have produced scenes of bloodshed or serious disorder. Here the only trouble was our being beet with petitions for loose change, and the confusion of pandemonium everywhere obstructing one's path.

The steamer Isabel II arrived from Charleston on the 7th, and brought us nothing from the North of importance, and but few passengers. The state prisoners remain incarcerated in the More, but the Consul of the the United States, or his secretary, have permission to see Mr. Felix, while the particular friends or relatives of either, I am informed, can obtain the same indulgence on application to Gen Coucha. They are in good health, have reasonable prison accommodations and conforts, while there is nothing new in the history of their cases, unless it be that suspicion has been excited that a plot was in preparation for their release, which is said to be the cause of their audien removal from the royal prison in the Havana. I do not vouch for the correctness of the report, but there was, perhaps, cause enough for it in the excited state of public feeling, which was being acted upon by the bearing and conversation of Estrampes with his friends.

The Regent of the Royal-Andiencia openel that tribunal and the 2d inst., after the auaul annual custom, and gave nearly all that you see in the streets to-day, are slaves,

with his friends

The Regent of the Royal Audiencia opened that tribunal en the 2d mat, after the usual annual custom, and gave us a concise history of the course of justice during the past year presenting favorable results over previous records, showing improved despatch of the judicial business of the island since the suppression of the superior court at Fuerto Irmeipe, and the concentration of the proceedings of the Eastern District in the one tribunal at the Havana

The reports from the administrator of the customs show the increase of trade and exports of our products for 1854 over 1853. The import statements are not yet prepared, but they will show average improvement in our business, with large increase of resource for the year 1854.

The Captain General has authorized Tangronic Beneral Base.

war business, with large increase of revenues for the year 1854.

The Captain General has authorized Tangroniz, Brothers & Co., who have a royal privilege for the establishment of a line of Spanish ocean mail and transport stamers, to transfer their interests and rights to a joint stock company, unser the provisionary restrictions and bouns of the original grant. It is an enterprise, I Mink, that will not sustain itself but by drafts upon the stockholders, unless the curse of trade and travel should very much change from long established rastes and depands, whim it will not be likely to do under Spanish prestige, and merely for the benefit of a new scheme a creed into being by the necessities of commercial terprise. The location here of the direction, and the state of the contrary, disactions, as a speculation.

After the steamers are built, if the Crimean campaign the continues, they may find a Mediterranean margin for profit—but not on the side, judging from the experience of the old British West India steamers, as well as the Spanish mail steam packets.

Our course from Cadin arrived at eleven of clock last.

of the old British West India steamers, as well as the Bpanish mail steam peakets.

Our courier from Cadis arrived at eleven o'clock last night, but the news had been anticipated by way of the United States. Private letters, although not very explicit, do not give satisfactory views of the recent amicable adjustment of mnisterial power and balance of jeal-cusies, in the reorganization of the government of the Queen—intimating that there are disturbing and disorganizing influences at work, which cannot be held in abovance by Eguatters. assizing influences at work, which cannot be held in beyance by Espartero.

The Empire City arrived early this morning, but I are not been ably to get files of the HERALD within my each, but presume they are safe—for the morrow—as

reach, but presume tany are saved at the Falcon, so the steamer will be delayed for arrival of the Falcon, so that I shall have an opportunity for a personal visit to secure the treasures upon which many depend. Our business at the commencement of the season, which may be considerd from the date of this, is ruinous for the shippers of lumber and the shook materials for covering our sugars. The arrivals of box shooks, up to this date, make the quantity on hand about 260,000, so that decline is inevitable from rates established previous to the holidays in that article; while white and pitch pice lumber is in no demand, the dealers being already overstocked.

ber is in no demand, the dealers being already overstocked.

The people throughout the island seem to be quiet, and not disturbed by the recent demonstrations at Baracoa. The planters, sithough the weather has been for a few days unfavorable, are doing well—the came giving better per centage than at the commencement of the season. Our amusements cannot be exceeded in refinament, elegance, and classic taste, from the operate the built pens of Belascoain—at which last all our dignity was present on Sun'ay afternoon—as it was given for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the all glorious three days at Madrid; blood wasted for a phantom that Exparters cannot hold, and that O'Donnell would not, if he could, as his vanity was gratified with the humility of his Queen, and his ambition with the office, and power to defeat the wise councils of others. Money is plenty with us, and we are very willing to part with it for good considerations and ample security. The decision of Rome upon the immaculate conception has not produced any advance on the part of our clergy towards greater parity of character, that is as yet apparent. Time will show better fruit, if not bitter, possibly.

HAYANA Jan 10, 1855.

HAVANA Jan. 10 1855. HAVANA, Jan. 10, 1855.

Bistipation of the Christmas Holidays—The Dia de
Reyes, or Black Carnical—An Attractive Portrait—
The Prisoners in the Moro—Copy of an Intercepted
Letter from Estrampes to Peliz—Interesting Conversation with General Concha Respecting M. Estrampes—
Hopes of His Pardom—Espected Visit of the British
Pleet Under Admiral Funshave—The Italian Opera.
Thank God, the Christmas and New Year's holidays
Thank God, the Christmas and New Year's holidays

are at length over. Such a fortnight as that between Christmas Eve and the evening previous to the 7th inst., no same man coming from the North ever before, I vento affirm, passed, who could afterwards truly say he possessed the mens sana, much less the corpore sano. Such a succession of balls and routs, such dinner parties and such dances! I verily believe it will take half the year before my digestive organs have recovered their ordinary tone, or my head be rid of the pain consequent upon the continued confusion I have been com selled to dwell in. And then to crown the whole on the dwell in. And then to crown the whole, on the 6th inst. we had the Dia de Reyes, (king's day.) when the negroes are permitted to disguise themselves in the shape of the most horrid monsters, and to drum and

the negroes are permitted to disguise themselves in the shape of the most horrid monsters, and to drum and dance and sing about the streets throughout the liveloug day. Such a noise and confusion as existed all day I never before witnessed, and pray the Father of Mercies I may never again be forced to endure.

One monster whom I saw I must describe. From his waist to his neck he was in a state of nudity; around his middle was placed a long-woolled sheep skin, hanging like a kit; his legs, too, and feet, were without covering, and painted in Stripes of red and yellow, (the colors of Spain.) as were also the upper part of his person and his arms, his face was hidden with a piece of sheepskin, wailst above his head stood forth a pair of ram's norns; how they were fastened there I cannot even guess; but just imagine (for my description fails far short of the monstrous reality) such a figure dancing through the streets, to the rude music of the negro drum and calasant ratties, with a crowd of swarthy, sweating, stinking negroes all around him, and you may possibly realize a scens that was to be witnessed in any of the streets of the Havana as the 6th inst. Imagine, too, if you can, the mental calibre of men and women who couls stand at their windows, and, locking on, appear to be positively delighted at witnessing such sights as I have attempted to describe. On the next day—Sunday, the 7th inst.—there was a grand bull fight, at which Gen. Concha presided, the proceeds of which are to be devoted for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fell fighting in the streets of Maérid (on the popular side, of course,) in the month of July last.

As I wrote you on the 2d inst., (via New Orleans,) Prancisco Estrampes and John H. Felix continue confined in separate cells in the Moro Castle, and where no one is permitted to have communication with them, ex.

cept the acting United States Consul, unless, indeed, the special permission of the Captain-General is obtained, which is only granted to hold intercourse with Estramper. The two unfortunate men, whose cells are opposite each other, are not permitted to hold any conversation, except in the Spanish language, which, of course the sentinels understand.

Condex last week Estrampes handed a note to the sen

which is only granted to hold intercourse with Estrampes. The twe unfortunate men, whose cells are opposite each other, are not permitted to hold any conversation, except in the Spanish language, which, of course, the sentinels understand.

One day last west Estrampes handed a note to the sentinel on duty, requesting him to give it to Felix, instead of which the solder delivered the note to the officer of the guard, who handed it to the Governor of the Moro-Cartle, by whem it was forwarded to the Captain General, who having opened and perused it, caused it to be delivered to Mr. Felix. Of this note I have obtained a copy, as nearly as the memory of a friend who perused it could supply. It is to the following effect:

BERR FRIEND—You say my case is progressing. How can it be otherwise? It certainly cannot stand still. From all that I can learn, the Captain-General is very angulation of the county for the county of the county of

North American station"—(I am partial to giving these "big wigs" all their high sounding titles)—with the fleet under his command, may be expected about the 25th inst.

"Peter Hicks" is again becoming importinent; however, let him rave on—I shall not heed him or his folly.

On Friday week last, the schooner Manson Capt. J.

W. White, on her pa-sage from Jamaica to New York, loaded with logwood and pimento, was wrecked of Hahla Honda. The capitain and mate are sick at that place; two of the crew remain there, whilst the steward and another man were understood to be on board an American bark leading at the Cabanas. Beyond, the log-book having been kept by the staward, nothing beyond the foregoing was known at the United States Consults on the 7th inst, when I applied there for information.

The Hallam opers company, it is commonly reported, have lost money during their receat performances. I witnessed, a few evenings since, the representation of "Moise." The opers, although not to my taste, was, nevertheless, charmingly represented. Forentini, was represented the principal female character, sang and acted delightfully. A friend of mine, who was also present, but who had not heard Saivi for some years, said to me:—"It is really melancholy to witness the 'falling off' there is in Salvi." A third "aboon," (subscription) for twelve nights, has been commenced, in which we are premised. "If Manadieri," "Maria di Rohun," "I Furtuni," "Hom Fasquale," and if possible "Hom Glovanni." If all these do not draw crowied houses, then the Habanese will forieit their title to being a music loving community. A then of the schooner made to the property, except 8350 worth, received. The police have also jost got hold of a negre who had stolen some clothes. These cares are noticed by the papers, as proofs of the vigital face of the reformed police force.

P. S.—The two men, Lawis Stein, steward, and John Buest, scalinal, late of the Schooner Manson of New York, have, I find, service here in the bark Little Lizie, Captain Glipatrick.

Arrival of the First Cargo of Indian Slaves Furnished under Eanta Anna's Yucatan Contract—News from Mexico—The Dictator Resolved upon the Assumption of the Imperial Crown—His Real Views with Regard to the United States—Another Gadeden Treaty Required to bolster up the Tottering Fabric of his Power—Fearful

In confirmation of the advice of your Mexican correct endence; in issue of the 20th ult., we had an arrival on Sunday evening, 7th inst., per the Mexican schooner Jacinta, Dorantes, master, from Sisal, with forty of the peor and inoffensive Indians, conquered under contract made by Tito Vecino, Bavarian Consul at the Havana, with his Serene Highness, General Santa Anna. The coo scension of his ferene Majesty, to receive as his first fee, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and immediately despatch an officer with a corporal's guard, to do

battle with unarmed men, women, and children, to fulfil his contract, is something new in the annals of civil zation. The circumstances and the probable disposition of the prisoners new verified, was also indicated in one of my letters, reporting the bloody battle with which the Dictator was weaving laurels for his brow. The consignee of the vessel is of the well-known house of M. Sautelices, and the names of all the parties interested in this nefarious speculation will be exposed in my next communication. The Indians were brought here in durance against their will, having been forced on board of the small transport at the point of the bayonet. The British West India mail steamer arrived last even-

ing from Tampico and Vera Cruz, and I have been fortu

The British West India mail steamer arrived last evening from Tampico and Vera Gruz, and I have been fortunate in receiving my letters, which although brief, give some points of interact to the latest sailing hour of the steamer. My friend in Mexico states that triumplas continue—that the idea is becoming more fixed in the mind of Santa Anna, that his head shall wear the diadem—that the elective farce has settled the question; and his Swiss guards that he is now bargaining for are to accompilible the Pretorian duty of holding in check any of the restive ambition that surrounds and fills his court. The willy chief is also endeavoring to find some excuse for driving another bergain with General Gadeslen, as funis will be wanting to pay the auxiliary forces combined with his plana. Another ten millions will be very convenient, either to stay or run away with, as the case may be, under the progress of the often used-up and done-to-death Alvares.

From Tampico I have something more explicit as to the management of the elective tranchise upon which the Bictator rested his hopes. A book, called the "Negare," was furnished at the polls, in which the names of all objective or negative voters to the extaordinary powers of the President were to inscribe their names. Over this book hung the sword of vengeance, so that it is not singular that none were found willing to be hanted to death for the presumption of declaring their sentiments—and of course no votes were found in opposition to the imperial dictation, which was guarded by an unpaid soldiery, whose only hope of remuneration for service seems to depend upon the sugmentation of his power—so that more means may be pressed from the people with impunity for the liquidation of their long arrears. Such was the medias operandi throughout the military districts of the country. The purposes of Santa Anna are very clear—his little friendship for the United States. The truth is, his heart aches over the triumphs of Taylor and Scott, and his friendship for the United States. Ith

weather. The schroner Manson, of New York, John White, master, was wrecked at the entrance of Bahia Honda a few days since. Two of the crew have arrived at this port and reported the disaster; the captan, mate, Mr. Williams, and one seaman, remain mear the wreck to save what they can. The weather we have had to-day and yesterday, must have broken the vessel to pieces. My letters will go by the first steamer that leaves port with the Gulf Stream, and I shall continue by the next.

to-day and yesterday, must have broken the ressel to pieces. My letters will go by the first steamer that leaves port with the Gulf Stream, and I shall continue by the nest.

Of passengers by late steamers, I find at the Ho'el Cubano Mrs. Brewer, John J. O'Brian, of New York; Gales Seaton, Esq., of Washington; Adolf Handfield, of Palmyra, N. Y.. Ant. B. C. Lacost and lady, of New Orleans; Juan Pettievich, of London, investigating our geological structure; William Hickling and lady, of Ill.; Charles Philips, Esq., lady and nicce, of Montreal; Julio Gaude, Prussia; Frederick H. Shuck, of Hartford, Cont., and Horace B. Ames, Esq., of the city of New York, and sundry others.

HAVANA, Jan. 12, 1855. Santa Anna's Fucatan Stave Scheme Under Investiga-tion by the Cuban Authorities—Protest of the British Consul General Against the Introduction of the Indians —Naturalisation Laws of the United States—Scene at —Naturalisation Laws of the United States—Scene at the American Consulate—Spanish Notions of Commer-cial Pacilities—Interdiction of the Free Entry of a Cooked Round of Corned Beef—Opening of the Leters of American Passengers—Accident at Sea to the Phila-delphia Steamer—Apprehensions with Regard to the Falcon, de., de The recent introduction of Yucatan Indians into Cuba

of which you exposed the modus, with the incidental war created therefor by his Serene Highness of all the Mexicos—is eliciting investigation, under the direction of General Concha, who begins to perceive the sweet blessings that are likely to flow upon this land by the extension of the Pezuelian policy, in the substitution of the perceive the sweet the devices of the perceive the second policy in the substitution of the substitution of the substitution of the second perceiver. extension of the Pezuelian policy, in the substitution of white and copper slavery for African, to meet the demands of Cuban ir dustry. The Mesers, Goicoria & Co., who furnish funds and sell the products of Santa Anna's philanthropical enterprise, and Mr. "Teto Verino" Bavarian, (barbarian.) Consul at Havana, will find their game baulied, and possibly be compelled to loss the \$20,000 already advanced to meet the necessities of the imperial slave dealer, and, perhaps, furnish indemnity for those who have villanously been dragged from their homes, and coerced into "voluntary colonization" of the cane fields

It is said, by persons who have the entree of the palace and the confidence of our chief, that the British Cousul General has protested against the introduction of these inoffensive creatures; that in consequence the lot of forty, received by the Mexican schooner Maria Jacinta,

send the confidence of our chief, that the British Consul General has protested against the introduction of these inoffensive creatures; that in consequence the lot of forty, received by the Mexican schooner Maris Jacints, have been ordered into daposite under charge of the government, and delivery forbidden to the contractors, who have purchased of the consigeess, Goicoria & Co. This action looks favorable for the honast vindication of outraged natural rights; but the next cargoss brought from the same quarter, provided for by the same means, under the matchess chivalry of lieut. Colonel Jimenez, side de camp of hit Serenty in the field, will be found furnished with a Doy of contracts, with fraudilent evidence man of year, which can be nevelence—or Hice—as may be found mart ordered to be nevelence—or Hice—as may be found mart with the nevel of the cargosis between the cargosis bere, as wountary emigrants, agreeing to pay for the expense of their passage my one, two or three years service, for which the other contracts will be subsequently substituted, after the authorities have become satisfied with the forms, instituted merely to obviate British objections.

Being at the Consulate of the United States yesterday, for the transaction of commercial matters requiring the Consular certifications, I was amused and interested with a secre which took place in my presence, which, I am informed, is offrequent occurrence there. There entered, with some abroptness of manner, a dapper youth, evidentily freely, with an info confidence not unbecoming, with the inquiry. "If the American Consul in?" The old man rose from his chair with his usual politeness: "Yes, sir, I am the acting Consul of the United States, a your service." The youth handed him a paper, which proved to be a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. "Whithit's and paper?" Consul—"None at all, unless you go back and reside three years in the States, in compliance with the law." Youth—"its happer?" Youth—"It wish to be recognize

the hungry official, it being retained on board, had a portion of it served for his own cinner.

Again, at the wharf, when the Cahawba was last here for New Orleans, a gentleman passenger who had purchased five hundred segars for his own smoking on shipboard, being a little late, and the seamer on the instant of getting under way, was stopped on passing to his boat by the usual guard, and not allowed to pass his five hundred segars for fear the revenue of the country would be defrauded of thirty-seven and a half cents. Not thushing of the plastic material that touches the convenience of these ever faithful officials, and the alternative to choose of being at the loss of his segars, that had cost him \$22 50, or the loss of his passage, he gave up the first, much to the delight of the very sensitive guardina of the public treasury, who retained the gratification so defrauded for his own use, as I have learned by ioquiries at the Custom House, where it never was delivered.

At the same point under our pass and more excessions.

the guardina of the public treasury, who retained the gratification so defrauded for his own use, as I have learned by loquiries at the Custom House, where it never was delvered.

At the same point, under our new and more accommodating regulations for the landing of passengers and examination of baggage, I have seen the examining officer frequently break the seals and read letters of introduction and of business, which were found in the trunks or portable deaks of the strangers, which lendgnity hat to be submitted to as it is, of course, done by the positive instruction of General Coocha.

The letters of a gentleman from Washington City, having an introduction from the Spanish legation to the Captain General, were also seized a few days since (arrived per lashel); but after trying to annoy one who never can be annoyed, the letters and packages were returned, not quite as rudely as they were clutched by ignorance and malice, dressed with anawfully dignified moustache, a purple hasseled cane, and a little power to do a great deal of mischief, to the discredit of the authority that appoints him, and the disgust of strangers, with the blessings of Cuban government.

If the Falcon does not get in this morning the Empire City will continue her voyage to New Orleans, to sail at 7 o'clock A. M. The Philadelphia has to have her steering apparatus adjusted before she can go to see, which will probably be by the day after to-morrow. She was near being lost by its getting foul in the heavy weather encountered, and the ship had to be eased by throwing overbeard some hundred barrels of flour of her cargo. We are yet loo ing for the Falcon, with very little hope of ever seeing her again, as the weather has been too rude fer the long existence of frail things that may have had to encounter it. I forwari you a commercial report, which will cover the business of the past two weeks, and leaves me nothing of importance to note at this time. The Philadelphia will probably get to sea to-morrow. In relation to the prisoners, nothing

The Steamers Philadelphia and Fulcon—Stave Trade News-General Concha's Pariston with the Madrid Government-Lord Howden's Late Action—The Government of Peruela No News from the State Prisoners.

The steamer Philadelphia promises to leave to-day, and the repairs of her rudder have been made in the

least possible time, under the personal supervision of Capt. Schenea; and having taken in a good supply o coal, she will probably go home in good time. The par-sengers on board who have been most accustomed to sea travel say that she is the best and driest steamer they have ever found in such weather as she encountered be tween the Belize and Havana, and that they never wit, nessed better management under such ortical circum, stances. In these declarations all seem agreed; but for which qualities and care they have the impression that the vessel must have foundered.

The Falcon, having one of the best of our steams

The Falcon, having one of the best of our steamer captains, Gray—whose wife and one child, I believe, were with him—we learn nothing of, and fears strengthen that boat and all have perished.

The Philadelphia's pastengers for the Pacific will remain here until some steamer of the line arrives to take them forward to Asplewall, beinglat the expense of the

company during their detention. The steamer Cahawba, which arrived at 11 o'clock yesterday, left at 5 o'clock P. M. same day, for New York.

I have in my late letters omitted notice of the slave trade, which has not as yet entirely ceased, under the renowed activity given to it by Yankee energy and enter.

prise. The last cargoss—at least a dozen—have been well managed by the speculators, who succeeded in miscaling at every point the public officials; but I presume in some cases, for known considerations, they were not unwilling to be so decaived. It is very certain that the government of the Queen at Madrid is not seing to draw upon itself the animosity of Spanish exalth, by taking the only measure that will entirely eradicate the evil, by demouncing the traffic and the introduction as piracy, and punishing accordingly, as was long since proposed by "Observer" in your columns, and from which the suggestion was derived by Lord Howdee, which was recently put home to the Spanish ministry, and dree forth a negative. If the givernment were sincere in the wish to suppress the trade, there could have been no possible objection to the runned, a from recent evidence it would touch more nearly the citizens of other countries than their own. Another evidence of the ardent desire to preserve this covert interest is found in the demonstration now being made about the Spanish throne, to induce the recall of Gen. Concha, who, from sters principle and honor, will not countenance infraction of treaty faith even to procure the prestige of higher power and the Queen Mother's wealth in his favor. Under the sense of his duty in the elevated position and responsibility of his office, he will yield no principle for court favor. Being sensible of his peculiarities in this respect, every means are being employed for his removal, and the slave interest is the moving lever of the action.

General Fenuela had no sincerty in any of his extreme and incongruous measures, else his particular personal friends and relatives, from poverty would not have accumulated, in the few months of his administration, handsome properties. The intention of General Concha to compel the freedom of the poor Yucatan Indians, soli into bondage by General, President, Dictator, and to be Emperor, Santa Anna, and to prevent their introduction in future, unless by str

NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855.

in future, unsees by attracty voluntary comprised.

I had an opportunity of seeing the State prisoners yesterday, who remain without knowledge of what may be intended for them by this government, and are as comfortable as men can be under such circumstances.

We have nothing of moment of a political character, and every one reems as occupied with business projects as if revolution and disturbing powder at Baracca were a thousand years removed. The morning issues I send. The steam is up, and I am off.

D.

The Monetary Affairs of St. Louis. THE PANIC SUBSIDED THE PANIO SUBSIDED—MERTING BECOMMENDED—EX-CITEMENT IN THE COUNTRY, ETC. We take the following extract from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 16th inst .:-

As we hoped the controlled to worked a beneficial result, and they controlled to worked a beneficial result, and they controlled worked of the control of the controlled and confidence are restored, and to day carce a ripple will remain upon the surface to remind one of the storm which so suddenly rose, and was no less suddenly linked, to disturb her for a brief day the current of our affairs.

The controlled the succession of the controlled the control

have been involved by their seal for the interests of the West, and no Western heart that will not rejoice that so powerful an arm has been stratched out to them in the hour of need.

TO BUSINSSS MEN IN THE COUNTRY.

We cannot too carrestly warn our readers in the country against the exaggerated rumors that are spread abroad as to the supposed excitement and failures in St. Louis. We assure our readers everywhere, that there has not been, nor will there be a failure of a single banker in St. Louis. A guaranty of our men of wealth, amounting now to near \$5,000,000 in amount, fixes that fact beyond peradventure. The suspension of Page & Bacom—an event much to be regretied, but nevertheless generally believed to be of very temporary duration—led to cone derable excitement for a few hours on Saturday, but on yesterday it all subsided, and before night the city was as quiet, as busy aboat its regular duties, and as confident as we ever knew it to be.

It was amusing, however, to see and hear of the persons in the country, who had deposits in the banking houses in the city. They came driving into the city, with all speed, and breathless, and pale with emitting houses in the city. They came driving into the city, with all speed, and breathless, and pale with emitting houses in the cast here behind the counters paying occasional checks, and deposites rolling is with far larger and steadier stream than ever before seen on Monday.

It was a complete "sell," and the surprised, and was may add delighted, countrymen, stammered an apology for their abrupt call—inquired confusedly after the health of the banker and the banker's family, and retired to jog along home again, wondering at the equanimity of St. Louis, and at the world's propensity for "agonics."

MEBTING TO SUSTAIN PAGE a BACON.

We have never known a more spontaneous and hearty outburst of sympathy towards any men than has been manifested university in the community towards Page & Bacon in their present reverse. They were struggling in the service of St. Louis, a

will yet conquer adverse fortune, and wear the laurel.

LUCAR & SIMONDS.

The ordeal which this house has just passed through has only increased public confidence in their strength and solvency. On Saturday last, so great was the rush to their counters, that they paid out to depositors the large amount of \$250,000 On Monday, however, so completely was confidence restored, that the amount of money deposited with them exceeded the amount withdraws by more than \$66,000.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Our Vera Crus Corresponder

Our Vora Crus Correspondence.

Vena Cruz, Jan. 8, 1855.

The Mexican Press on Pierce's Message—The Arrangois Affair—Curious Developments—Wrath of H. S. H.

—Expulsion of a Guadalupean—That \$3,000,000 Not Yet Due—Smuggling—Failure of the English Mail.

We have had an unusually quiet fortoight, and for want of any exciting political rumors or "brilliant victories" over the insurgents, people are talking all manner of gossip, and the newspapers are pitching into President Pierce's message on all sices, and holding forth in long winded Jeremiads over the great Arrangois defalcation. And, by the way, this is about as purely Mexican and delicious a scandal as has occurred for some time. Even those sang little operations—the Schuyler and Maggs affairs—knock under to it in point of neatness, richness and graceful accomplishment.

Since the days of Shocio Jones, an appreciating and admiring world has been wont to take a deep interest in all that relates to distinguished financiers. But it

admiring world has been wont to take a deep interest in all that relates to distinguished financiers. But it grieves me to say that I am not sufficiently familiar grieves me to say that I am not sufficiently familiar with the antecedents of the ingenious Mexican Swartwouter above mentioned to venture to give a biographical sketch of his brilliant career from his rise, through his varied progress, and up to his recent bold stroke, which has now won him an imperishable fame, at least in these parts, and which may lead to his achieving the highest honors in the State (they appreciate merit in this country,) if he ever ventures to return.

Suffice it to say that Senor Dor something de Arrangois has risen rapidly. A year or so since he was in the ministry; but as his talents appeared to lie in the

istry; but as his talents appeared to lie in the diplomatic line, he was consigned temporarily to the consul-generalship at New Orl-ans, and thence promoted to the mission at Washington. This last position gave him the paying away of the \$7,000,000; all of which he actually paid except a cool \$70,000 only (reasonable man!) by way of commission. The matter was kept quiet for a time; coaxmission. The matter was kept quiet for a time; coaxings were first tried, then threats, but all in valis—Mexicans don't disgorge. Pathetic appeals were made to him by H. S. H.; the name of patriotism invoked, &c., &c. The only answer was, "he intended to keep the money; and instead of reproaches they ought to be very grateful to him for not taking more, and that as to the mission to Washington, he begged to resign it, and was going to Europe for his health, as he feared the air of Mexico mght not agree with him." Whereupon H. S. H. waxed furious, and caraioing terribly, swore he'd pass Mr. Arrangois through carajoing terribly, swore he'd pass Mr. Arrangoiz through a course of firea ms should he ever dare set foot in this country, and ordered him to be formally dismissed from his charge to the United States, and, unkindest cut of all, his charge to the United States, and, untindest cut of all, to be expelled the national and distinguished Order of Guadalupe! Fact. The papers at the capital are full of the affair; and since the expelling of Nicholas of Russia from among the Knights of the Bath, neither Punch nor the Charicari have contained anything so intensely comical as the ponderous and crushing articles in the Universal, the Diario, and the Siglo. What an awful and appalling sense of damning degradation! What a cruel, cutting consciousness of guilt will weigh down the soul of Mr. Arrangoiz when he reads those articles, and discovers, for the first time, what a terrible villain he is (as Warren Hustings said when he heard the indict-ment), whilst he, Arrangoiz, sips his Johannisberger at

his villa on the Rnine!

Gessip says many curious things now-a-days. The yet unpaid \$3,00,000 is the leading topic of the day, and a high functionary informed me the other day that as soon as it is paid H. S. H. is "coming down." It occurs to me if it be not paid very speedily he will come down.

with a vengesnee.

All H. S. H. now hopes for is to get this plunder in his hands, and by these means to slope from this ungrateral country forever Meanwhile let us hope the Wandering Jew and others are honestly down at their work in Washington. They contracted to put the bill through in the mest expeditious manner, and as they have been paid only a small advance, doubtless they are now lobbying,

only a small advance, doubtless they are now lobbying, dining, wining, feeing, &c., moet vigorously. Well, the American people have plenty of money, and their representatives in Coogress assembled have the right to dispose of it as they please.

We have accounts of extensive smuggling operations, under the patronage of government, on the Pacific coast. Meanwhile, merchants here are ruined by the enormously high duties and strict probibilions to all but government itself.

General Alcosta, late Minister of War, is dead at Mexico. General Ampudia is here on route for the command in Yucaran. He takes a large supply of oil with him.

The merchants here are much disgusted at the failure of the monthly mail from Southampton, caused doubtless by the exigencies of the transport service. The Postmaster General at Washington has now a rare chance of making the service between this port and New Greaus pay. If letters could be received or despatched here free from fabluously high rates of postage and viciation of seals, the immense Mexico-European correspondence would in future travel via the United States.

[From the New Orleans Pleayune, Jan. 13.]
The Urizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived yesterday. She left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 9th, and brings dates from the city of Mexico to the morning of the 5th. The following is a last of her passengers:—Jacob Gyllich, J. D. Moore, Oraclitte, A. Hinci, Far'as, Lyers, McFarren, and fourteen in the steerage.
Capt. Forbes reports having let in port at Vera Cruz, ready to sail, the American bark Flash, Wilson, master, for New York. He also reports that the French bark France and Mexique arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.
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Siglo XIX. quotes from the Universal a lengthy article on the subject of the levy of Senor Arrangois or some \$10,000, as commission at the rate of one per cent for receiving and remitting the \$7,000,000. The Universal bases its statements on the subject on the best authority—that of the Diario Oficial. According to the published accounts, the money was delivered to Gen. Almoste at Washington, the Mexican government or-leved that minister to hand it over to Senor D. Francisco Arrangois, the Mexican Consul General in this country, Senor Arrangois fulfilled the orders given to him by his government with respect to the disposal of the money, and in return for his sparent attention and fidelity, he was appointed Envey Extraorémary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. Almost at the same moment rumors spread that he had appropriated \$70,000 by way of commission; but his antecedents deprived the reports of all credit till they were fully confirmed by the Diario Oficial. Immediately concluding this clever operation, Senor Arrangois left for Europe, without waiting for permission from his government.

On the facts becoming known to Santa Anna an order was issued depriving him of the appointment he held, and also of the deefration of the Order of Guadaiupe, with which he had previously been invested. The conduct of Arrangois in this matter is said to have caused as much surprise and disappointment as it certainly has of bitterness. He had always previously been considered of the most uny-feding integrity and highest and most honorable delicacy. The Diario Oficial dwells on his shameful fall into temptation, with great manifestations of regret, and on his deprivation of office and honors as an appropriately severe punishment, and highly creditable to the government that it has had the courage to inflict it.

The sum of \$740 has been seized on board of an Eng-

shameful fall into temptation, with great manifestations of regret, and on his deprivation of office and honors as an appropriately severe punishment, and highly creditable to the government that it has had the courage to inflict it.

The sum of \$749 has been seized on board of an English yeasel named the Mary Montague, on account of its being found accreted for the purpose of evading the duty payable on it. The captain has been cited to appear and answer his offence against the Mexican revenue laws. If he do not appear, he will be adjudged guilty of contumacy.

An Abbe Lawrensen, from this country, is said to be collecting contributions towards the funds for building Catholic churches and schools in the United States.

Fevers had been epidemic in Nuevo Leon during last month, causing considerable mortality. At latest accounts, however, under the police and sanitary regulations established, they were disappearing.

The Siglo ATA: anys that they are sending people to prison at Montrey for not being known. Seven were so served between the 15th and the 21st ult.

The Guadalaira Soldado de la Patria denounces various government employées for not having voted at the late election, and demands their dismission from office in accordance with the terms of the circular issued on the sobject.

The Orizaba on her late trip down anchored at Vera Cru, at half past 10 A M., on the 4th last. The express left Vera Crus for Mexico at half-past 12, and was expected at the latter place on the 6th.

Gen. Manuel Noriega transmits to the Minister of War a lengthy report of a victory over the insurgents, obtained by Col. Ignacio Solis, on the 10th ult, at Caulchota in Michocaan. They are said to have numbered somewhat over 3,000, and advanced to attack the government forces with great vigor. The context lasted two days and a night.

Declarations of persons unable to vote at the election in favor of the existing government of the country, from a great number of places, are published.

Another press decree has been issued. The followin

A TREPUT IN A TEA-FOT—INDIGNATION PRO —THE MOVER OF THE MITCHEL RESOLUTION IN EPPIGY—DEBATE IN THE COUNCIL.

VOL. XX.

A TEMPENT IN A TEMPON-INDIGNATION PROCESSION
—THE MOVER OF THE MITCHEL RESOLUTION BURNT
IN EFFIGY—DERATE IN THE COUNCIL.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, January 18.]

A large party of the Sixteenth ward set out in procession last night, hearing transparencies, with devices representing L. French, in various attitudes, in connection with the part he took in a late enterprise of "great pith and moment." Figures, representing Mesers. French and McGroarty, were carried along on a platform, supported on either side by guards of honor, bearing caducean rods and corymbiated staffs. A band of drams and fifes preceded, and as the party traversed the city a reinforcement dropped into the ranks at almost every block. After completing a very extensive circuit, they arrived at about half-past 7 o'clock, oposite the Council Chamber, where they sent up a chorus of yells sufficient, one would suppose, to alarm the Fathers, and damp "the native has of recolution." The Asto dis fe having decreed Mr. French should be offered up as a holocaust to the outraged sentiment of the Greenwood Hall mesting, &c., and that P. McGroarty should also respond to the penal operations of the code, the two aforesaid figures were led on in state, to the lot on the east of the city bu lding.

Here another yell was sent up, to give the "Pathers," then in full session, a pregustation of what was about to come off. Mr. French was first brought to the stake, and showed the resolution of a martyr as the torch was applied to him. Every shred and integument of the eloquent representative of the Sixteenth ward was consumed. When life had been pronounced entirely extinct, by the public ministers of justice, the crowd then called for execution of the sentence on Path McGroarty. Pat made no declaration of innocence, or appeal-for sympathy, but, prepared for the extreme penalty, he submitted to the due course of law, and was cudgelled with a shilled an until he gave up the glost. The cremony of the 'Fleecho' was not allowed; but Path's remains were handed ove

said a lew wors, wash the inter proposed and a general have per mission to withdraw the resolution. Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Andreass had voted for the resolution, and then requested to have his vote resoluted. Mr. Andreass denied that he had voted for the resolution, and requested the minutes to be read to prove it. Members had got their feet in it, and wanted to get out of it.

(Loud cheers from the outsiders who thronged the chember.)

Mr. Dalis said that he was one who, according to Mr. Andreass' assertion, had put his Lot in it, and he would vote again as he did at that time.

Mr. Stratros explained that Mr. Andreass was the only one a ho did not vote for the resolution.

Mr. Walker (after the resolution had been again read) defended his course and that of the members who voted for the velcoming of Mr. Mitchel. The "tempert in a teapot?" that had beer rised, was, simply, that they had a red to velcome a man who had been persecuted by a tyranmed Eurepean power. (Cheers and hisses.) H. (Mr. Walker) was, on the night of the indignation meeting, called up to the confessional, and, upon that occasion, who was the father confessor? Why, a doctor. We did not want any of his physicking. Another, was man who "ran with the hare and hunted with the hounds?"—a time serving politican, who, two years agains was a candidate for I rose suting Attorney. The aprilect on is coming, and that man will yet he "met a Philippi". The young man who was so landed, (Mr. Andreass) on the night the resolution, but wouldn't vot for it, because he thought it would cost aomething.

Mr. Andreass denied the assertion.

Mr. Walker said that he had fleor, and the gentlema might reply in his turn. In the meantime he would say that if bis constituents were disastisfed they had one as few words deprecatory of givin he affair so much importance.

Mr. Andreass raid that he was one of those who you the themselves.

Mr. Renseas paid that he was one of those who you the man ought to be, but the chord strack was liberty, and after watch reported that

FRINCI Arose. He remarked that they were doing he especial honor outside, and he would be sorry to see I merican where heart would not respond to the resolt then which he pre posed to welcome Mr. Mitchel. (For French) did not take the contennal, because would not be called upon by a set of —— I won't find the santence. (Here the hisses from the audien forward the Councilman's voice.) You hear them, as he. (Hisses) Now, he resumed, in regard to the who figured at its indignation meeting, he works he had been a mabilion for small game. The summary he is a no ambilion for small game. We say he is no ambilion for small game. We say he is no ambilion for small game. We say he is no ambilion for small game. We summary he council to reached the resolutions of the council to reached the resolution of Mr. Mitchel, woted one dollar of the people of was in the fight. He had not, he would not be proved in the heart lime. He was an atmerican, and reat oppose in the fact in the was not of these content.

Mr. Ox said that he was not of those unfortunate disturble who had got their feet in it; but he thought the was right. He thought that John Mitchel he had no right to vote to the recognition of a foreign lie considered himsel, however, as good an american any man who specially in the single that which had writt upon it: "To be sold," intumating that he was to be file after wards met his constituents, and they fold he had no right to vote for the recognition of a foreign lie considered himsel, however, as good an american any man who specially in the high action meeting according to the resolution when the question, but he prefertly agreed with the sentime expressed by Mr. Cox. He (Mr. Roodgans) belief that Mitchel had been a republican while in relained, did not the head of the resolution is an expendition of the head of the resolution and the properties of th

THE POOR IN WISCONSIN.—From the MEway feating we learn that the Common Council of that have appropriated \$100,000 for the relief of the j The Sheborgan Journal says that \$100,000 has also appropriated to the poor of that city.